Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2 and 8—Concert.

BLOU OFREA BOUSE—2 and 8—Blue Beard.

CASINO—2 and 8—Falka."

DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"A Night in Venice."

EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks.

GRAND OFREA HOUSE—2 and 8—Tony Pastor.

MADISON SCHARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"May Blossom.

MATROPOLITES PARK—Boschall.

NEW YORK COMEDY THEATRE—2 and 8—Eandom Shot.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"The Blue and the Gray." POLO GROUNDS—Baseball.

STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—"The Pulse of New-York."

IMEATRE COMPOUR—8—" Dan's Tribulations."

WALLACK'S FREATRE—2 and 8—" Madam Elper."

3D AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" East Lynne."

3TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" East Lynne."

14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—" The Wages of Sin."

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The French brig Senorine sank off the Great'Banks; a crew of nine, and fifty-three passengers were lost. - Lord St. Leonards was convieted of assault yesterday. - No news has been received from General Gordon since April 10, : The Duke of Marlborough has offered to seil eleven pictures at the Blenheim Palace for £367,500, _______he Anchor Line steamer Castalia, which ran aground off Denia, Spain, will be a total loss.

CONGRESS .- The Senate passed Mr. Aldrich's substitute for the bill establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics. An adjournment was taken until Monday. The House referred Mr. Kellogg's reselution for an investigation of the charges made against him. Forty-six pension bills were passed at the evening sesison.

Domestic .- The injuries of the Prince Imperia of Japan, who was burt in the accident on the New-York Central Railroad, detained him nt Rochester yesterday. - Mrs. J. dolph Mordecai, a niece of Madame Bonaparto, became insane at Baltimore. — John Carlos was murdered and his house was robbed and burned by desperadoes in West Virginia. The African Methodist Episcopal Conference voted to unite with the Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church. — The Presbyterian General Assembly adopted resolutions in favor of temperance, The Penn Bank, in Pittsburg, resumed payments. === The Punlico races were A violent thunder storm visited Kingston, N. Y., last night, A band of river pirates have been working in Hudson River towns Mrs. Morris and a male a plice poisoned her husband in Georgia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A defalcation to the amount of \$85,000 by Paying Teller Hinckley, of the West Side Bank, has been discovered; Hinckley has fled. The directors of the New-York. Lake Eric and Western Railroad voted yesterday to postpone payment of the June interest on the second consols, - Ferdinand Ward was visited in the Ludlow Street Jail by his wife brother, the Rev. Dr. Newman and Scott Lord. - The Boston baseball nine were again defeated by the New-York nine. Eulogies of Charles O'Conor were delivered before the Bench and Bar. - A mass meeting at Tam many Hall was addressed by Congressmen Hurd and Blackburn, ____ The steamship Polaria was quarantined because of an outbreak of smallpox. Edwin C. Burt, the shoe manufacturer, died. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar 141212 grains), 85.21 cents, - Stocks were weak at further declines, the coal shares leading the movement.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in licate cooler, fair or partly cloudy weather, with chances of rain. Temperature yesterday: Highsst, 87°; lewest, 69°; average, 75°

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNK mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

It does not look as though the English Gov ernment had any satisfactory ground for believing that General Gordon was safe. The efforts made to reach him since April 10 have failed. The reports show that the Mahdi has been gaining strength; and Khartoum is probably so closely invested that a messenger even cannot get through the lines.

The Government has shown its confidence in the schoility and security of the new railway route to the City of Mexico by completing arrangements for a regular daily mail service over the line. Heretofore the regular mails have been sent by steamer, taking twice as long as by the railroad. There are already evidences reported from the City of Mexico of a quickened pulse in the life of that place caused by daily railway communication with the United States. The result cannot fail to be beneficial in many ways to both countries.

The record of the loss of life on vessels plying between this country and Europe promises to reach appalling figures for the year 1884. The French brig Senorine has gone down on the Newfoundland coast with 62 persons on board, all of whom perished. The Florida carried down 135 persons, and the Daniel Steinmann 115. There were 100 lives lost on the City of Columbus, but that vessel was not bound for a European port. Whether or not carelessness was the cause of the disaster to the Senorine will probably never be known.

The action of the Eric directors, in postponing the payment of the interest on the company's second mortgage bonds, is another of the unfortunate results of the disastrous failure of Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank. Foreclosure cannot follow, under the terms of the mortgage, until three years after the default; hence, the company will have ample time in which to make the payment. Fortunately,

dicate any continued depression. The outlook for the crops is good, which necessarily means increased railroad earnings.

After having been properly amended, the bill to create a Bureau of Labor Statistics was passed yesterday in the Senate. As it came from the House the bill was Josely drawn. There was no salary fixed, no clerkships were provided for, and the whole subject was taken entirely out of the reach of the Civil Service rules of the Government, the Bureau being made a sort of self-controlling affair, responsible to nobody. If the House concurs in the Senate amendments, the Bureau will now become attached to the Interior Department, with certain prescribed duties. If the Bureau is placed in charge of a person with a clear understanding of the whole labor question, competent to collect and tabulate labor statistics, it may be made of great public benefit.

Tammany Hall has had the shrewdness to place itself on the winning side in the Democratic party. According to Mr. Hurd, Mr. Blackburn, Speaker Carlisle and the other Democratic leaders in the House, the fight in the Democratic National Convention will all turn on the question whether or not the men who voted for the Morrison bill shall be sustained. These leader undoubtedly represent the sentiment of fourfifths of the Democratic party. The other one-fifth is represented by Mr. Ran-dall, ex-Senator Barnum and the old Tilden leaders who hope to keep the tariff question out of the Convention. Tammany foresees the result, and last night it placed itself squarely on the record in favor of the Carlisle-Morrison side. The old Tilden crowd in this State, which has always opposed Tammany, will undoubtedly stand by Barnam and Randall. It looks as though Tammany was preparing to come out on top.

Fortunately for the city its interests are so well guarded at quarantine that no alarm need follow the discovery of smallpox on the steamship Polaria. There were only twelve deaths from smallpox in this city last year, and those were imported cases. The city has long been free from any epidemic of that kind; but, of course, there cannot be too much care exercised, especially at this time of the year. The danger to the public health all comes from the overcrowding of the tenement districts, where many foreigners, ignorant of our laws and customs, refuse to obey the regulations of the Sanitary Cede. The summer corps of inspectors will soon be at work in those districts; and it has done good service in the past in the way of disseminating information and in caring for the sick. It will be a great gain to the publie health when the city can be rid of the tenement house system. Perhaps the commission appointed by the Regislature to investigate the subject may be able to solve the problem of finding a better and practicable way of housing the poor.

A QUESTION OF TACTICS.

Democratic conventions show that the omination of Mr. Tilden is more than possible The Republican National Convention, being held first, will have to act with the probability of Mr. Tilden's nondination in view.

Whether Mr. Tilden can carry New-York again is not a question which the parlor quateurs and professional reformers are qualified to answer. In some respects he would be the weakest candidate the Democrats could nominate, and they well know it, but in other he would be the strongest. His strength, whatever it may be, is in New-York; his weakness is everywhere else. Strength in manipulation, and a faculty of getting at the shaky or corruptible voters, make him dangerous in the towns, while the public estimate of his conduct and character makes him weak wherever honest rotes by patriotic citizens rule the day.

With the prospect that such a candidate may e nominated in July, the Republicans are obliged to make their choice in June. They can take a New-York candidate also, whose strength in past trials has been wholly in manipulationin the adroit management of cliques and leaders in the towns. President Arthur, when he was a party manager, had undeniable skill in that direction, and the class of workers who are most experienced in such management are generally his friends. But such a selection by the Republicans would stake everything upon the vote in New-York. There is not much room for doubt as to the result, if Maine, Ohio and West Virginia should give Democratic majorities. Politicians who are advocating the nomination of President Arthur are therefore bound to show clearly that, as against Mr. l'ilden, he could secure a majority in Mr. Blaine's State in September, in President Garfield's State in October, and in his own State

in November It is possible, on the other hand, to nominate a candidate who would come to New-York in November with the election almost certainly secured. No one supposes that Mr. Blaine would fail of an overwhelming majority in Maine. His relations with President Garfield, and his own personal popularity with the voters, make him stronger in Ohio than any other candidate who could be named, with the possible exception of Senator Sherman. His success would be certain in the doubtful Pacific States. Thus he would come to New-York with a reasonable certainty of an electoral majority, even if no Democratic State should be gained and if New-York should be lost. But it is also highly probable, as was stated yesterday, that the nomination of Mr. Blaine would secure a Republican victory in West Virginia in October, and there are well-known reasons for believing that he would be stronger in New-Jersey, as against Mr. Tilden, than President Garfield was against General Hancock and the Morey

These are considerations which every clearheaded delegate in the Chicago Convention will carefully weigh. It will not be hard to learn what the chances are in Maine, Ohio and West Virginia with the respective candidates. If these States can be carried by large majorities, the conflicting statements about New-York need occasion no one anxiety. But the truth is that Mr. Blaine has shown greater strength, even in New-York, than any other candidate and particularly in the districts from which majorities come whenever the Republicans carry the State.

SUBSTITUTES NOT ADMITTED.

In giving assurance to every Congressional District that its wishes should be respected, the last Republican National Convention accomplished a great work. The plan adopted provided that delegates and alternates should be chosen thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention. That was for the purpose of making every State and district secure in their right to be represented only by the delegates or alternates chosen for that purpose Under that rule the conventions were held and the delegates chosen, a full list of whom is given in to-day's TRIBUNE.

The advantage of this plan is found in the fact that if a district or State is to be betrayed in the Convention it will have to be done in the cent and practical. There is every reason to men light by the men, who were chosen by the

voters. Under these circumstances the indiscreet boast of some of the President's friends that he will have over forty votes from Pennsylvania, and that he will make similar gains elsewhere, is worse than idle talk. Of the sixty delegates chosen from Pennsylvania, at least forty-eight were elected because they declared for Blaine. Nearly all of those are under written pledges, given to their constituents, to vote for Mr. Blaine. How many of those men will go to Chicago and betray their trusts? And what good would a nomination be to President Arthur, if obtained in that way? We do not believe that any of these men will prove traitors at Chicago, or that the talk of gains from such sources is anything more than the same kind of bluster that characterized the Grant canvass of 1880.

It has been said that some of these delegates and alternates will remain at home and send substitutes. But that would avail nothing. Previous to the last Convention it frequently happened that a person, rejected by his district or State as a delegate, would nevertheless sit in conventions in defiance of the rights of the voters. That was done by the unjust proxy system. How it works may be illustrated by the statement that Mr. Emery Storrs, who was defeated for delegate-at-large from Illinois, is to demand a seat in the Convention as a substitute for a district delegate. There is also talk of substituting Mr. Beecher and some others who could not get elected in this State. Unfortunately for such plans, they are directly opposed to the principle of district representation, and in antagonism to the declarations of the last Convention.

Some points were settled at that time which will be of particular interest now. A rule was adopted in relation to the standing of delegates and alternates which will no doubt become a precedent for all future conventions. Under that rule only regularly elected delegates or alternates will be allowed to vote. Any attempt to substitute as a delegate a person not authorized by a convention to act for it will not be recognized under the rule. That rule will be uncomfortable to delegates or alternates who may desire to permit somebody else to misrepresent their constituents; but it is to be hoped that there will not be many such persons in the next convention. It has also been established that each delegate can vote according to his judgment and that States must vote in their order or else lose their right to be counted on that ballot.

WHY DEMOCRATS SHOULD KEEP QUIET. The Democrats are not meeting with great success in their efforts to disparage the work of the Legislature. To denounce the members as corrupt, and at the same time to find reasons for the large number of reform measures that were passed, is not an easy undertaking. The work of reducing taxation, purifying the city government, driving out of the State powerful corporations such as those eugaged in the manufacture of bogus butter, relieving commerce by the reduction of pilotage fees, and the investigation and exposure of abuses, were not such work as is done at the dictation of a lobby. but rather in spite of it.

Lobbyists were not able this year, as they were last, to secure the insertior of their jobs in the General Street Railroad act. The men known distinctively as politicians, representing both parties, were not strong enough combined to defeat the passage of a Civil Service bill which takes out of their control the municipal patronage of every city of the State having more than 20,000 population. Instances might multiplied showing that neither the power of the lobby nor that of the politicians was strong enough to defeat good legislation. The talk of the evil influences that swayed the action of the Legislature during the session is without foundation. There is not a particle of evidence to sustain such an assertion. There their usual vigorous onslaught-the Street Railroad bill and the Pilotage act. Everybody knows how they failed. If they succeeded on other bills, of which there is no evidence, it was because the measures were of apparently small importance and thus escaped close scrutiny. There were no scandals at the Clerk's or Speaker's desks, and there was nothing in the whole course of the Legislature to warrant this absurd talk about corruption.

It will not be claimed that the Legislature was perfect. So long as it is in the power of the Democratic minority to combine with a few black sheep on the other side and block the waeels of legislation, there will arise grounds for criticism. But compared with its Democratic predecessors, the Legislature of 1884 is especially worthy of commendation, and the Republican party can well afford to go before the people on its record.

The bad bills, which have evoked criticism were introduced by Democrats. It was Senator Murphy who tried to get through the Fifth-ave paying job. It was Senator Jacobs who used every pretext, including that of sickness, to defeat the Pilotage bill. It was Senator Titus who was able, at the close of the session, to defeat, in the interest of Sheriff Davidson, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. "Tim" Camp bell's and "Jimmy" Oliver's bills to add 500 policemen to the force of this city, and Senstor Plankitt's tbill (unfortunately approved by the Governor) for a new Civil District Court, and other like measures, were of Democratic origin. The combined force of that party rallied to the support of Hubert O. Thompson on the Tenure of Office bill; and even after he was condemned by a Grand Jury sitting under the influence of his friend in the 'District-Attorney's office, the Democratic Senators on the Senate Committee endeavored to whitewash him. With such a record running all through the session, the wise course for the Democrats would be to keep very quiet about what was done this year at Albany.

THE TRIBUNE'S FRESH-AIR FUND. Midsummer weather in May is a foreible reminder of The Tribune's annual charity campaign. In response to constant and pressing inquiries we find it necessary to announce that the work of the Fresh-Air Fund will be resumed this season at an early date. Contributions have already begun to come in, although no anpeal has been made to the public. Generous patrons of this beautiful charity, like Mrs. J. J. Astor, have set an excellent example by their promptness in anticipating the requirements of the season, and there is now available the handsome sum of \$2,325 51, including the belance carried over from last year. The Rev. Willard Parsons has been actively engaged for several weeks in providing country homes for the tenement children and in making the preliminary arrangements for sending out parties of children. The preparations are in a forward state and the operations of the Fresh-Air Fund will be opened under the most favorable conditions. This has become so popular a charity that it

is no longer necessary to make urgent appeals for financial support or rural hospitality. The plan of transplanting during July and August for a fortnight's vacation the sick and neglected children of the tenement world from hot pavements to shady lanes, fragrant meadows and cheerful homes in the country is at once benefibelieve that THE TRIBUNE'S circle of readers in of \$250,000 for five years. The Home Govern- Edwin J. Denning, of the firm of E. J. Denning & Co.,

town and country will interest itself 'in' the Fresh Air Fund as warmly this year as in previous seasons, and that the work will prosper. Every penny that is contributed is applied directly to the travelling expenses of the children. No money is wasted in miscellaneous expenses -printing and advertising, salaries or office rent. Farmers' families and suburban residents open their homes to the children without charge, and the subscribers to the Fund pay for the transportation, which is furnished at greatly reduced rates. It is a charity most economically managed and appeals to the generous instincts of all members of THE TRIBUNE's great family of readers.

SUICIDE AND INSURANCE.

Governor Cleveland has just signed a bill which effects an important change in the State law of life insurance. It provides that "suicide of the person whose life shall have been insured shell not be a defence to an action upon any policy hereafter issued in this State, where the person whose life shall have been "insured was insure when the act causing "death was committed, anything in the policy "to the contrary notwithstanding." Under this amendment to the existing law it is obvious that suicide is practically excluded from the category of lawful grounds for resisting the payment of life policies, since the difficulty of proving the sanity of any suicide is virtually insuperable. Thus it has been and is still held by many that the very act of suicide is proof of mental aberration, and it is scarcely possible to conceive of a case in which the sanity of a suicide could be demonstrated. It might be thought that when a man, having committed a capital crime, kills himself to avoid arrest, his sanity might be assumed. But in such a case it is clear that the man does not reason lucidly, for it does not follow that he would be convicted, even though guilty, nor that he would be punished, though convicted. He therefore prefers the certainty of immediate death to the bare prospects of execution under the law, and this is clearly not a rational conclusion, and may well be regarded as affording evidence of insanity.

Agaia, the man who commits suicide to escape from a condition of physical suffering, declared incurable, might be thought sone. But reflection shows that he never could have any certainty as to the irremovability of his disease, and, therefore, his masoning also is consound and insane. Moreover, there remains always the old consideration which plays so important a part in Hamlet's soliloquy, namely, the unknown character of the state into which suicide introduces its victims. The assumption that nothing can be worse than the mundane condition, escape from which is sought, is plainly gratuitous, and not to be adopted by any mind a healthy state. The prima-facie conclusion in cases of suicide, in fact, always must be that the inciting cause was insanity, and the apparently crude theory that suicide necessarily implies cerebral disturbance or disease is really a very sound working hypothesis, and may be said to sum up the strongest arguments relating to the question. The difficulty of proving sanity in saicides has perhaps determined the insurance companies to accept the change in the law without resistance, es a mere formal recognition of a previously accomplished fact, and if this is so the conclusion is

probably judicious. In a familiar recent case, where circumstantial evidence was procured tending to support the theory of certain insurance companies that a policy-holder had insured heavily with the intention of killing himself, it was impossible to persuade a jury of the truth of this allegation, and no doubt one reason was, in addition to the defects of the chain of testimony, that most men are very reluctant to believe in the possibility of deliberate and coolly arranged were two measures upon which the lobby made | self-murder. The natural tenacity of life is so strong in all healthy creatures that mankind are justified in ascribing an opposite desire to some derangement of the intellect, and the insurance companies have probably already realized the futility of resistance to this common sentiment. Henceforth, therefore, saicide will be no bar to the payment of life insurance, and while thus the families of many unfortunates will be enabled to collect the amount of their policies, there is no reason to apprehend that the temptations to suicide will be increased by the change in the law.

A BLUE-BOOK STUDY.

The cable dispatches since January have given a desultory and unsatisfactory account of General Gordon's mission. The blue books contain an orderly and intelligible record of his plans, operations and despairing appeals. It is the story told in the official dispatches recently laid before Parliament that bears most heavily against the policy of the Gladstone Ministry in the Soudan, and explains the moral defeat sustained in the last vote of censure. As a trustworthy and connected account of the important events of the last four months in the Nile Valley, it requires close scrutiny.

for the Soudan with instructions from the Home Government to give advice respecting the policy of evacuation, and to perform such other duties as the Egyptian Ministry might intrust to him. At Cairo the scope of his mission was enlarged. He was given discretionary power to retain the Egyptian troops, to direct the policy of evacuating the country, and "to take the necessary steps for establishing an organized government in the different provinces of the Soudan, for the maintenance of order and the cessation of all disasters and incitement to revolt." By the Khedive's firman appointing him Governor-General, he was expressly directed to restore public tranquillity on a sure basis. The Egyptian garrisons were to march out, but the country was not to be left a prey to anarchy. Some form of native government was to be established before evacuation. General Gordon's programme of operations, as laid before the Gladstone Ministry, included six proposals: 1) To send down the river the families of Egyptian employes; (2) to replace those employes by native officials under himself; (3) to oncentrate the neighboring tribes against the Hadendowa, and to open roads from Berber and Kassala to the seaboard; (4) to relieve Sennaar; 5) to send steamers to the Equatorial Provinces o bring down families of troops; and (6) to arrange at Dongola for their withdrawal to the garrisons in Darfur. This memorandum was in the Premier's hand when in the debate on the first vote of censure he declared that the Government had no wish to interfere with General Gordon's plans. General Gordon, on arriving at Khartoum on

February 18, telegraphed to Cairo asking for the appointment of Zebehr as his successor. He urged this step on two general grounds: (1) That to withdraw the garrisons without placing some one in authority at Khartoum would be the sign for general anarchy throughout the country; (2) Zebehr alone had the ability to rule the Soudan, and his appointment would be universally accepted. Sir Evelyn Baring and Nubar were strongly in favor of permitting Zebehr to succeed General Gordon, and suggested that be should have an annual subsidy

ment objected to Zebehr on the ground that he might ally himself with the Mahdi, encourage the slave trade, and endanger General Gordon's life. To these objections General Gordon replied early in March, contending that Zebehr instead of making common cause with the Mahdi would drive him out of Kordofan, and adding that some one must rule over a slave State. either Zebehr or the Mahdi, and it would be better to have a subsidized ally than a fanatical foe. He gave the clearest reasons for the appointment. Natives would not take the places of the Egyptian officials, for the reason that they were afraid of compromising themselves with the Mahdi after the withdrawal of the garrison. His source of weakness was that of being a foreigner, a Christian and a peacemaker. This would be over if Zebehr were by his side. As for General Gordon's personal safety, Zebehr would be certain to look after him, if the Egyptian subsidy depended upon it.

The British Government refused either to sanction Zebehr's appointment or to allow the Egyptian Ministry to assume the responsibility for it. With this refusal disappeared the last chance of establishing a native government at Khartoum, and of withdrawing the garrisons at Sennaar and elsewhere. The sick and the women and children had been sent away from Khartonin early in March. The evacuation of the town could not be completed unless the Egyptian employes were withdrawn and the machinery of government was entirely suspended. Nor could evacuation take place unless General Gordon decided to desert a population that had welcomed him, and in this way com promised itself with the Mahdi. He could not force himself to do anything so dishonorable. When Zebehr was withheld he asked for troops either by way of Assouan or Saakim. He took it as a matter of course that General Graham's bloody victories would be turned to some account in opening the road to Berber. The Gladstone Ministry recalled the army and left Khartoum to its fate. The blue books close with General Gordon's scornful repudiation of the idea of borrowing money from the people of Khartoum and promising to stand by them, and then of deserting them; and with his angry threat to retire to the Equator and to leave the Liberal Ministry to wipe out the disgrace of abandoning the five chief garrisons of the

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

CRITICISING THE ARTHUR MEETING. James Q. Howard, ex-Appraiser of the Port.—The ne-ceable feature of the business men's "boom" for Arthur was the absence from the list of many solid and substantial real business man of the city who are known to the country. Such names as Arnold, Constable & Co. he successors of A. T. Siewari, Macy, O'Neill, Ridley, shrich, Lord & Taylor, Pack & Tilford, Serioner & Co. Harpers, and a thousand of like prominence in the counry were consplcuously absent. The names on the call were of an entirely different class-importers, who knew Arthur when he was Collector, Produce Exchange and Wall Street brokers; and semi-politicians. Of course there were a few good names, but the proportion was

PLEASED WITH THE COOPER UNION GATHERING. Cornelius N. Bliss, dry goods.-We were eminently pleased with the success of our meeting to indorse President Arthur. It was a meeting that ought to inditoward the President. It was a success in every partic-

THE BILL TO COMPEL THE BURYING OF WIRES. Ernstus Wissian, of the Mercantille Agency of R. G. Dun S Co.—There has seldom been a measure under the conpertance than the bill which has just passed both Houses at Albany, compelling the barying of all kinds of elec-As Charles Lamb said of predestination, there is a great deal to be said on both sides." Private terestance, however, likely to be much more affected by the enforcement of the measure than at first sight apoth telegraph and telephone will be seriously interfered with. The necessities of large mercantile houses to have instantaneous communication in relation to credits, failures, etc., have caused many of them to connect themtablishments in the city having factories or branches but are connected one way or the other by private lines of telphone or telegraph. To compel all these, and all others | a handspring and a double somersault. who may hereafter want similar connections, to put their wires underground will be placing the weaker ones at a disadvantage as compared with their stronger competi tors in business. It is safe to say that there are in this city, Brooklyn and vicialty, three to five thousand private wires, and so great is this facility that the number must rapidly increase. To compel a trench to be built every time a wire is to be strung, or to cause the payment of a high rental to some underground franchise already existing, will be greatly to impede commerce and manufactures of every kind. It is true that the wires, as they now appear through the streets and over the roofs, are unsightly and inconvenient, but the rall tracks along Fulton and Church ats. are quite as great a nuisance to the property-owners in those thoroughfares; yet it would seem an outrage practically to confiscate these lines of ommunication by ordering them underseath the ground. Yet what difference is there between a measure ordering a piece of confiscation of this kind and the bill now before the Governor in relation to telegraph wirea! It is doubt ful if a measure more seriously affecting a greater variety of interests has been before him for consideration this session, and he will do well to get information from all sources before he decides what to do with it.

MANY MURDERS AND SUICIDES. M. J. B. Messemer, Deputy Caroner.—The coroner's office is very busy at present. There is an uncommon number of murders and as usual with the advent of weather suicides increase. I suppose the cause of the suicides is the depression which comes with the change of the weather. There seems to be more than the usual number of fatal General Gordon left London on January 18 accidents just now as well.

NOT INCLINED TO TALK POLITICS. General John B. Gordon, ex-Senator from Georgia, - You an't get me to talk politics. I'm interested now in railroads and Confederate homes. In regard to the latter we are resting till Decoration Day is over. That is absorbing attention at present, but when it is past we shall push right on to Richmond. No, I haven't quit politics but-well-I am-I don't know who will be President.

THE KANSAS CITY WATERWORKS.

Robert W. Donnell, of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson micros.-Our failure will not affect the National Water Works Company of Kansas City. Of course it severs our connection with it, but the trust company holding its bonds will attend to the payment of the interest. The water works were established in 1875, and sustained a lose that year of nearly \$2,000. The average yearly in crease since then has been 20 per cent, and last year the total net earnings were \$131,000. This year they will not be less than \$150,000, and as the stated charges against the company are less than \$100,000, it will show a surplus of \$50,000. The estimate for the next ten years, based upon a 15 per cent yearly increase, shows tetal net earnings of \$435,000.

PERSONAL.

Chamberlain J. Nelson Tappan felt a little improved yesterday. At his house it was stated in the evening that he was considerably easier than on Thursday.

The late Colonel Thomas H. Guernsey, of Boston, is and first to have applied the term "copperheads" to the Northern enemies of the Union during the war. At the Unitarian festival in Boston, next Thursday, the

come to the clergy, and the Rev. Robert Collyer will re-During his first administration in the Soudan General forion went about always unarmed. "Only once," he says, "I slept with a revolver by me, but I was sorry for

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, formerly of Brooklyn, where he was prominent in word and work in behalf of the public weal, is taking a leading part in the opposition to horse-racing, etc., on Sundays in Chicago.

The Rev. P. C. Mozoomdar, of Calcutta, leader of the Indian Brahmo-Somaj, will address the Concord Summer

School of Philosophy, in July, on "Emerson, as Seen from India," and on "Immortality." Señor Don Marco Aureliano Soto, late President of

Honduras, and still one of the leaders of the Liberal party in Central America, leaves New-York to-day by the steamer Oregon. He is going to Europe in order to recuperate his health, which is much shattered after eight years of labor as President of Honduras. Mr. Soto in-leasts to spend a season at Carlsbad, and meanwhile he will collect materials for the filstory of Central America, which he is preparing for publication on his return to his

native country

who succeeded to the retail business of A. T. Stewart & Sunday, but was reported last night as somewhat im proved and less feverish. His physician has forbidden him to attend to any details of the business of the firm, or to receive visitors for the present. Over-work and an attack of painter's celle, resulting from the haste in removing to his new house, have caused a running down of his system, and great care has been necessary to prevent the illness from developing more dangerous symptoms.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Naturally Governor Waller, of Connecticut, would have liked to see a full Waller delegation sent to the State Convention from his own balliwick of New-London, with himself at the head of it. But the Stalwart Democrats at their cancus on Tuesday refused even to make the delegation half-and-half, and the Governor himself got only seven votes out of a hundred and six on the first ballot, only five on the second and only a single solitary vote on the last.

The Washington 'Post congratulates the young Demoerats of Brooklyn upon their recent resolution in favo f a tariff for revenue only, and asserts that this is the slogan of young, active Democrats everywhere. Un-fortunately the party is not looking for a slogan which will please young, active Democrats in general, but for a slogan which which please an old and infirm Democrat in particular, which his name is Tilden.

In Republican strongholds Mr. Blaine is the choice of the party. This is an argument which his opponents have never found time to answer. Delays are dangerous, and they must harry if they want to prevent its being accepted as conclusive at Chicago.

The Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune notes the following extract from a private letter written y Colonel D. C. Corbin, of Eric County, a stanch Demerat for twenty years, and a delegate to the convention which nominated Governor Cleveland, to a friend in which nominated Governor Cleveland, to a frield in Weshington: "Although a Democrat, I shall vote for Blaine should be be nominated, as I believe he will be on the first ballot. I am an admirer of Blaine, and believe that if he is nominated the independent voters of this State will rally to his support and vote for him as they did for Fremont in 1856 and Lincoln in 1860, without qualification or amendment."

Apropos of one of Mr. Watterson's recent pronunciamen-The Richmond Dispatch flatly declares that a tarifffor revenue-only plank never had and never will have bough buoyancy to float a candidate into the Presilential chair. Says The Dispatch: "If Tilden shall in July next be nominated by the Democratic National Conway next so nonlimited by the Democratic National Con-yention, and placed upon a platform demanding a tarif-for revenue only, he will earry Virginia, no doubt, but it will be not because he stands upon that platform, but in spite of it. It will be because the Democrats of Virginia dislike Republican men and Republican measures more than they dislike a tariff for revenue only."

The Democratic party is making up its mind that Mr. Vatterson's star-eyed goddess of reform is not the grid the period, and scarcely even of the interrogation

Nearly every conspicuous Democrat has been a kicked at" of the party by one or other of the factions within the last fortnight. But if either faction still retains sufficient vitality to raise a foot in the interest of com-mon decency and the general welfare it ought to take its position for that purpose directly behind the late Demo-eratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The most prominent Democratic candidates for the nemination for Governor in Indiana are Colonel Isaac P. Gray, General Mahlon D. Manson and Judge David Turple. Colonel Gray is now thought to have the lead, the stome of the politicians are urging against him one of the strongest arguments in his favor, namely, that only a few years ago he was a Republican and has not had time o forget all the sound doctrines in which he taun by

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mr. Edmunds is an exceedingly strong candidate with college students who are not old enough to vote, and with well-to-do men of leisure who never find time to vote. Parson Newman exhibited a brick taken from the Tower

of Bable to his congregation the other evening. It ex-cited a great deal of interest, and in view of the recent troubles in his church, some little apprehension, berhaps, that he intended to throw it.—[Momphis Avalanche. The May anniversaries of the religious bodies are much

quieter than they used to be. There is less blowing of trumpels about them, but they probably do as much work and are more characterized by business ideas.

General McClellan seems to be a good deal more of a Jerseyman than is altogether comfortable for some folks. It is even said that in private conversation the ex-Governer alleged that if any delegate-at-large was open to a charge of non-residence it was his own litustrious successor, who not only had his business office in New-York, but slept there a good deal of the time. What could the General have meant i—[Trenton Times. Mrs. John Sherwood, who is now in London, says that the officials at Liverpool examined her laggage with great care to see if she was smuggling any dynamite into

England. They even looked suspiciously at her smelling-bottles, probably expecting that they would go off. But at last the officials went off instead.

"Do your shad come from the Hudson or the Delaware!" asked an impatient guest of the head waiter. "I'm sure I don't know, but I'll ask the steward, if you would like to know," "Do, for I want to find out where my waiter has gone flahing."—[Poughkeepsie News-General Butler has taken off his cost and rolled up his

sleeves, and cries "Throw out your nominat now. That last one was under weight," and then he turns After much wriggling young English crawls under the

Mendon, Mich., has a paper called The Globe, edited

and set up by women. But of course they have to hire a boy to officiate as "printer's devil."

Roswell Pettibone Flower is gathering in a good many delegates to the New-York Democratic State Convention, but they will do him little good. It became cloar many days ago that the Flower boom was only a pansy blos-som.—[Philadelphia Fress. Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, is said to glory

in the fact that his father was a humble cobbler. Miss Luiu Hurst, of Georgia, who can move furniture and things without touching them, is giving seances

throughout the country. Mr. Matthews, of The Buffalo Express, about hits the

all on the head when he says: "American ladies in Ha. vana by their freedom of action, are quite as likely to shock the native sense of the proprieties as to be shocked by any visible Cuban improprieties,"

Gratuitous advice to all who are daily showing the impossibility of Mr. Blaise's nomination—Keep your eye on the second ballot!—[Elmira Advertiser.

Five prominent musical ladie have the same christian one, namely, Emma Albani, Emma Thursby, Emma Juch, Emma Novada and Emma Abbot.

It is said that the demand in New-York for French novels has increased 50 per cent during the past three days. On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Taininge preached a sermon bitterly denouncing this brand of literature.—[Norristown Herald.

It is said that Sitting Bull is now travelling with a side thow for \$50 a week, and his brother chiefs would say 'Ichabed" if they were acquainted with the word. A friend of the Massachusetts General says: "We are not ranning Ben as an angel." He probably thinks he will "run like the Devil."—(Springfield (Ohio) Republic.

Chief Pi-a-Pot is the last Indian reported to be on the warpath. The Indians are not strong in numbers, but their names are outlandish enough to rout an ordinary army, not to speak of the little handful of United States soldiers.

Tae Le Moyne Crematory, at Washington, Penn., has lecided not to receive any bodies for cremation outside of Washington County. Business has been growing too brisk recently.

Dynamite has been found in the bread at the Indianapolis Jail. If it had been found in a railway sandwich no one would have wondered at the fact.

one would have woodered at the root.

Mr. Beecher used his wit the other night, with unquestionably bad taste, to ridicule Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Hayes gave the country something more than a negative administration; in some respects it was frankly aggresalve, his action regarding civil service abuses and certain Democratic legislation for example. Hayea's administration was good from the start and from the first was deferential to decent, healthy public sentiment. It did not require a tremenduous popular rebuke to shock him into decorum.—[Syraeuse Standard.]

There is little hope that the differences between the various Somajes of India will be healed.

Doesn't MacVeagh's letter look a little as if there would be a defensive campaign in case President Arthur was nominated ! Not that we believe that a so-called defen-aive campaign amounts to a row of pins. We only sug-gest the fact for the benefit of the newspapers running Arthur's cause, and which have been kinding at such a thing in case Mr. Blaine is nominated. — Lancaster (Penn.)

Business is pretty poor in the diamond fields of South Africa. A man who refused \$1,500,000 for his claim two years ago, would be willing to sell it now for \$5. The people of India do not always have a clear idea of

the different grades of British authority, but on general principles they believe in going to the highest. A few weeks ago the weavers of Madras presented a petition to the Governor of that Province, addressed-" To Almighty God, care of His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Governor Grant Duff said he would look into the matter. It is said that diamonds, gernets, malachite, cornelisa

and various other precious stones have been found i, Waukesha County, Wis. The position of the Englishes, of Indiana, is about this:
"If we can't have pie for father we'll take a cookie for
Willie." And they took it, too.—[Philadelphia Press.

The Philadelphia Press advocates industrial schools for

Indians. If the Indians had votes now, how quickly the schools would be established, and fat appropriations made.

In Dayton, Ohio, the question of letting the saloons open